THE HUNTRESS.

EDUCATION *The main pillar which sustains the Temple of Liberty.*—JEFFERSON

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THE HUNTRESS

Edited and Published every Saturday

BY

MRS. ANNE ROYALL.

AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

At the corner of North B. and Second Streets,

CAPITOL HILL,

WASHINGTON CITY D. C

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 28 ::::1852

THE FAMILY THAT WENT WEST.

By Mrs. Lydia Jane Peirson.

In a small city, in one of the Eastern States, lived a man, who though a good mechanic, sober and industrious, could never more than barely earn a living. Indeed, he was often troubled to procure necessary food and clothing, and made up the money for house-rent, with the greatest difficulty. He saw many men, with means no better than his own, living well, and apparently growing rich, while he could by no possibility get one dollar more than bare necessity required.

For this state of things there were several reasons. First, he got a wife before he had wherewith to rent or furnish a house to put her in, and so began by running in debt for a few *little* or articles, at unreasonable prices. Before he had these paid for, he was obliged to have food, fuel, clothing and rent-money, the children began to come with their innumerable little wants, and incidental expenses: Then he was sometimes sick a week, or a month, and sometimes he was unfortunate. Besides, he was conscientiously honest, and diffident of his own abilities—and lastly, people had found out that he was a poor man. So it was in vain for him to think of bettering his condition, in that neighborhood.

Now the name of this poor man was neither John Hodge, or Tom Brown, but Theodore Augustus Mercer. He was moreover, a very handsome man, and a good English scholar, with some knowledge of Latin Greek, &c. Perhaps one reason of his not succeeding in his humble business (which was the making of brown earthen dishes) was a lurking consciousness that he was capable of better things. Mrs Mercer was a daughter of a merchant who, in his prosperity, indulged his family in all sorts of extravagance, himself setting the example, till the evil days came, and he was left off by his creditors, bereft of all.

Mary was his oldest daughter, and had been worshipped, while she stood on a gilded pedestal, but when she was jostled down to a level with other women, of course she was an idol no longer. So she accepted Mr Mercer's hand gladly, and loved him for his fine person, good sense, and kind heart, but she still retained remnants of gentility, in her speech and manners, which were offensive to her equals in station, and ridiculed, as affectation of a fictitious superiority.

Mr and Mrs Mercer had five children, —four stout, chubby and noisy boys, and a beautiful little redcheeked, curly haired merry eyed girl—the joy and pet of the whole family.

It had been a hard winter, The weather was cold, and wood dear, provisions of all kinds higher than usual, and the making of potter's ware hindered by the severe weather.

So when quarter day came, Mr Mercer was obliged, sorely against his will, to carry an excuse to his landlord, instead of rent money. That gentleman, though not a regular Hunks, chanced to be in an ill humor, and replied—'You too, amongst the delinquents! A full dozen of my tenants have already declared their inability to pay up! Some of the poor fellows I pitied, but a man of your appearance and abilities, ought to be ashamed to confess himself unable to pay house rent! I do not see what prevents you from rising in the world, as well as other men who begin with nothing! Go along with you, and get my money, or leave my house. I have heard whining enough.'

Mr Mercer went out without saying a word. He had never been so uncourteously treated—he could scarce refrain from weeping in the street. When he got home, he sat down quite disconsolate and as soon as his children were out of hearing, told his wife how their landlord had treated him.

'Well now, 'Gustus,' she replied, let us go West. We can get some land on credit, and build a log cabin, for which no rent will be required. We can have fuel for the cutting, and God will give us daily bread. I do believe we could get rich in a few years, out West.'

'We could hardly fare worse than we do now at any rate,' *Mr* Mercer answered. 'Dear Mary your advice is good, we will go West.'

And now, having determined to go, the business was to get started. So the Mercers sold all they had to spare, at vendue, bought a strong old horse and a wagon, laid in some groceries, muslin, calico, and jeans, and found themselves in possession of just sixty dollars, of which one half was due the landlord.

Here Mary, said Mr Mercer, 'do you take this money to Mr. Hardy, *for* I do not want to speak to him after his uncivil treatment.'

So Mrs Mercer took the bills and stepped into Mr Hardy's office. 'Here is the money we are owing you for house rent; she said, and you may look for another tenant, for we shall start on monday for the West.'

'For the West!' exclaimed Hardy, why what will you do at the West? You will starve to death in the woods; where there is nothing but wild beasts.'

'I trust' she replied, that God will not let us starve, and at all events the wild beasts will not insult our poverty!'

'That is a broad hint, said Hardy laughing! 'I owe your husband something for the way I talked to him that day. I felt out of patience, and was not sensible enough to hold my tongue. But really I have often wondered what kept you from getting along. *How* much money have you got to start with?'

'Just thirty dollars,' she replied.

'And is that all?' asked Mr Hardy.

'All,' she answered.

'Why then did you come to give me half you had in the world? If you had gone off without paying, I should not have followed you.'

'Do not insult us sir!' she said rather proudly. We could not have prospered with money not justly our own.'

'Well, well!' said Mr. Hardy, I am afraid I shall not prosper without your blessing, so please take this money back to your husband, and ask him to forgive my hasty words. No refusal now! I do not need it, and you do. Good bye, and may you prosper?'

Mrs Mercer in great emotion, hurried home to tell her husband how nobly Hardy had atoned for his rash speeches.

'*A* good omen Mary,' cried Mr Mercer 'We ought to go West, for surely Mr Hardy would never have remitted thirty dollars rent if we had staid here.' So they packed the boxes into the wagon, rolled the mattresses in the coarsest blankets, and arranged them for seats, put Mrs. Mercer, little *Lucy* and the youngest boy aboard, and set off on their long pilgrimage to seek their fortune—Charles, Henry and James manfully walking to keep their father company, though it was understood that they were to take turns in the wagon where the road was good, and all hands to walk up hills, and in bad places. The wagon had a good canvass cover, and would answer to sleep in, when no better resting place presented itself. So, day after day, they journeyed on, without any serious accident or hindrance—the children delighted with every new feature of the country through which they passed, until they halted on the margin of the noble river Ohio.

Here they found a party of emigrants constructing a raft to take them down the river, and Mr Mercer obtained a passage with them.

There were in all five families, making an aggregate of twenty eight souls, who embarked on that rough raft with seven horses and four wagons—the wagons serving as store houses and sleeping rooms.

The men laid a hearth of clay and flat stones on the raft, where they built a fire for cooking the game and fish which they took in abundance, as they proceeded leisurely down the lazy current, or tying the raft to a tree, went into the woods with the sure rifle.

Observe reader, this voyage was made forty years ago, before there were any steamboats on the western waters. At Cincinnati the Mercers disembarked, and the old horse who had got finely recruited on the craft, was again harnessed to the wagon. The other emigrants proceeded farther down the river. At that date Cincinnati was a small town, and the country up the Miami, an unbroken wilderness. Mr. Mercer however, led his little band about forty miles into this wilderness, and there finding a beautiful location made a halt—turned old Cola loose to pick a living at his leisure, and commenced erecting a dwelling.

This work was superintended by a hardy hunter and trapper; whose camp was in the vicinity, and who gave them much useful information on the subject of pioneer life. In ten days their house was finished, and they took possession of it with great joy.

Perhaps reader, you have never saw a back woods cabin, and would like to know how they are built and furnished. We will take *Mr.* Mercer's for a sample. The walls were of trunks of trees, cut of a proper length, with the bark on ane laid up, as children build houses of cobs, so as to lie firm, and nearly or quite touch each other, the cracks between chunkled with split pieces of wood, driven in lengthwise and fastened with wooden pegs. The house is only one story high, and the rafters are rough, round poles, coupled at the top with wooden pins, and similarly secured to the top log.

Across these are laid poles to support a shingling of bark, which is bound down by similar poles, laid on top and secured to the supporterr with withes of green saplings at either end.

Portions of the log walls are sawed out for door and windows, a hearth laid at one end under an opening left for the escape of smoke and the house is complete. It is furnished according to the ability, or the ingenuity of the owner—but a back woods bedstead is a curiosity worth describing.

In the corner selected for the bed, at a proper height, they bore in the log of the wall a large hole, about four feet from the corner one way, and another hole six feet from the corner, in the other wall of the angle.

Stout poles fixed into these auger holes, and resting at the angle of meeting in the fork of a post driven into the earthen floor constitute the front and foot bed rail.

Rows of smaller holes are bored into the house logs, at the head and far side, into which are inserted slender saplings of proper length, with some branches left on the top, which serve to tie or bind them to the forementioned rails, and thus serve instead of bed cord, or sacking. Hemlock boughs, or slender brush, are spread on these, in place of a straw bed—and on this is spread the feather bed, mattress or blanket, as the case may be.

Many a delicately nurtured woman has slept soundly on such a bed, after the fatigues of a journey through the wilderness—and many persons now fare sumptuously who slept on such beds in their childhood.

The Mercers found their new establishment far more comfortable than living under a tree, and sleeping in a waged. It was still early summer, and the woods seemed made of fragrant foliage, flowers and singing birds. The children were delighted with everything, and constantly reported some new beauty or advantage of a western home.

Everything grew finely, and they watched their little crops with anxious hope.

The small quantity of provision which they brought with them, was soon exhausted, and Mr Mercer harnessed old Cola to the wagon, and with the few dollars still remaining to him, an axe to 'open his road,' and his oldest boy Charles for company and aid. set off for Cincinnati.

[Concluded next week.]

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PROSRECTUS OF THE SIXTH VOLUME OF THE NATIONAL ERA:

G, Bailey Editor and Proprietor, John G. Whittier, corresponding Editor.

The National Era is an Anti Slavery Literary, and Political newspaper, published weekly at Washington D. C. by G, Bailey: Its character may be learned by the following statement of principles;

We believe—

In the unity and common origin of the human race.

In the doctrine that God made of one blood all the nations of men, to dwell upon all the face of the earth,

In the golden rule—'Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you.'

In the Higher law—'It is better to obey God than man,'

In liberty, as the fundamental condition of Human Progress and Perfection.

In Law, as the Defence, not Destroyer of liberty,

In order, as the result of liberty established and protected, not subverted, by law,

In the American Union, not as an end, but as a means—a means to the establishment of Liberty and Justice, worthy of support only so long as it shall answer these great ends.

We hold these truths Self-evident,

That all men are created equal,

That they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights,

That among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,

That to secure these rights 'Governments are established among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,

That whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

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TO PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS.

On the seventh page of this sheet is a list of all publications issued by the different publishing houses in the U. States, during the month ending March 31, 1851, of which we have been able to procure any information with such particulars as have been communicated to us.

It is our intention to continue the publication of this paper monthly for a time, and to issue therein gratuitously, a list of all the publications issued in the United States each month.

Also we intend to [illegible] shortly the publication of a list of all the booksellers in the United States and Canada, whose names and post offices are now to be [illegible]

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THE NATIONAL ERA.

The Doctor has at length resumed his common-sense Editorial duties in real earnest, without regard to sect or party He comes out in a clear sensible article on the state of parties in the United States at the present time. It is an able, honest and impartial article, with one exception, though we do not vouch for the truth of the statements, which may nevertheless be correct—

"The Probable Action of Parties—Policy of Anti-Slavery Voters.

'It is settled beyond all doubt that the Whig and Democratic Parties are to hold their National Conventions within a few months.

The only candidates of any prominence among the Whigs are, *Mr.* Fillmore, Mr. Webster, and *General* Scott. Each has ardent supporters in the North and South —each appears to be desirous of submitting his claims to the decision of a National Convention, willing to abide by the result—two are known by their works as entirely and zealously committed to the Compromise, and the third, it is well understood, aided in the passage of this system of measures, and stands prepared to maintain it:

Among the Democratic candidates there is not one uncommitted upon these measures. General Cass was active in procuring their enactment—*Mr.* Douglass stood shoulder to shoulder with him—it is the boast of General Houston that he voted for every one of them—Mr. Buchanan signalized himself by extreme efforts to secure compliance with the extremest demands of the South, going even beyond the Adjustment so called—General Butler, according to the express declaration of the Washington Union, and by the resolutions of the State Convention that nominated him, is completely identified with the Compromise—Ex-Governor Marcy, the ancient foe of the anti-slavery cause, the Secretary of War of Mr. Polk, the deadly enemy of Silas Wright, and who stood by the Slave Power during the whole period of the Wilmot Proviso agitation, even when Martin Van Buren revolted against its claims, is pledged by his principles, his antecedents, his present opinions, to concede all that the South may demand, to support him as an Anti-Compromise man is sheer nonsense.

The Democrats of the North generally in their party conventions, have recognised the finality of the Compromise—the Democrats of the South, without exception, have either strongly approved it or signified their acquiescence in it—at the same time demancing, as a condition to their support of a Presidential candidate, that he shall stand pledged to carry it out so as to secure the peace and peculiar interests of the South.

In this respect, the Whigs of the South have planted themselves on the same ground, and the Whig politicians at the North, assenting to it, have been laboring with much success to secure at least a tacit acquiescence in it by the masses of their Party.

Can there be any doubt as to the action of the two Conventions that are to meet in the coming *May* and June? Does any man, conversant with the history of our politics, imagine that the South in these bodies will be overpowered or overreached? Will their action be shaped, or even modified, with a view to the promotion of the interests of Freedom? Will Free Soilism command the slightest respect or exert the least influence? Will a candidate be selected of whose views there can be any question, whose position can be doubtful, of whose ability and purpose to maintain the Compromise and execute every part of it, so as to secure the interests of Slavery, the Southern delegates shall not be fully satisfied? To ask these questions is to answer them. If resolutions and nominations unacceptable to the Southern delegates be adopted, there will be, there must be, secession."

"Can any man conversant with our politics,' he says, "have any doubt that the two parties which are to meet in Convention in May and June, that the South will in these bodies be overpowered or overreached? Will their action be shaped or even modified with a view to the promotion of the interest of freedom."—

Where is the sense of that? 'The interest of Freedom,' and pray what does the 'interest of freedom' mean? We have heard of joint interest in property, but never an interest in Freedom. If the gentleman means the freedom of speech—the freedom of conscience, or the freedom of elections, as we now stand, one citizen is upon an equal footing with another, there is no half way about it, But let us suppose a case,—suppose these two Conventions prove false to their oaths—traitors to their country, forget the last farewell injunctions of Gen. Washington, "To preserve the Union as the main pillar of the Edifice." Should they, we repeat, nominate men pledged to 'OVERPOWER or OVER-REACH the South" what would be the consequence, exactly what these pretended Anti Slavery want, what they have been aiming at since the constitution was formed.

We ask the Doctor again, if the South were overpowered viz, fifteen large States, from Maryland to California, what would be the result? we will answer for him—a dissolution of the Union,—the Constitution at an end, anarchy, blood shed would follow. Their outcry against the Compromise, (a statue ought to be erected to Hon. Senator Pearce, whose noble heart conceived it,) and their strong opposition to the Colonization plan seems to corroborate with the Doctor's statement as it is supposed their aim is to form the colored men into troops.

Members of Congress ought to read the Era and see for themselves. The article will run another column.

NEW CLERKS.

Continued from last Huntress,

Mr. McGILL.

Mr. McG. is a young man in the bloom of life, rather tall, with a neat agile figure and a modest mien. His hair is dark and silky—his face is partially oval, becomingly full, rather fair, with pleasing features, suffused with light carnation, and a mild dark eye. His forehead is large, smooth and placid, and his countenance bespeaks erudition with a mild expression of temper, and great benevolence of heart.

A NOBLE CALIFORNIAN.

Passing the splended mansion of Dr. Gwin, U. S. Senator, we stepped in to pay our respects to the family. Sending up our name we received an answer that the Dr. was then engaged, but would be down in a few minutes. Meantime a gentleman came down and advancing most gracefully, invited us into a parlour—but being in haste upon business, we were forced to decline, yet stood a few moments admiring the stranger. He was a young looking common sized man, dressed very plain. But his features, his eye, and his countenance, is stamped with the wisdom of a Sage. His fine full liquid eye glows with the most touching benevolence.

☞ We have two more private Banks in our city, the more the merrier,

CONGRESS.

The members paired off to take a little holiday, some to Baltimore and some to New York, to celebrate the birthday of Washington, make speeches, electioneer &c. They have been discussing the mode of disposing of the Kossuth question or rather the Kossuth correspondence. The President having sent a batch of letters to the Senate containing the correspondence between M. Kossuth and various individuals. A motion has been made to get a new line or lines of steamers—granting land for railroads in spite of the editors.

We are pleased however, to see that Congress sets its face against all interference between Austria and Hungary. The idea, if such an idea was ever conceived, was no mark of wisdom. We have enough to do if we attend to our own affairs.

We should never consent to send men and vessels across the Atlantic to assist any nation or people, unless it were England in case of invasion, especially should the invader be Louis Napoleon [the vile scamp) or Austria, and not then only upon conditions, viz, that England resign her right to Ireland, or remove her troops from there, and place the people upon an equal footing with her own citizens—another condition is that Commodore Stockton the Hon. Senator from N. J. shall have the command of the American forces, and (in the event] that England shall create him an Admiral—'them's our sentiments.'

CHURCH AND STATE.

This the most dangerous of all parties—losing faith in their mammoth scheme, anti-slavery, are about forming another plan, which if we understand it, is to form a new state [in Massachusetts] a new church, and finally a new government, which is perhaps intended to shove the present government out of existance. We find it in a new paper called the Pioneer, Printed in N. J.

☞ The Germans Ditto.—Messrs. Snow and Wilder, gentlemen who is the author of the 'Piece Man,' in the 47th No. of the Carpet Bag,—the author is a pattern of skill, we admire his talents—who is he? It is not out done by ike stealing sugar.

HOME FROM LECTURE.

'Twas in the drear December,
An evening clear and calm,
The frost lay on my whiskers,
And she leaned on my arm,
The white snow gleamed around us,
The tranquil stars above,
We chatted news and nonsense,
But never breathed of love.

Her 'Bay-State' wrapped around her
In many an ample fold,
And I aglow with passion,
We didn't mind the cold,
I felt the bashful tremor
That shook her slender form,
While through its whalebone prison
Her heart was pulsing warm.

And mine tripshammer fashion
Was bouncing in my throat,
And all the while seemed bursting
The buttons from my coat,
But still I gently led her,
In patient tones and low,
Through half an hour of small talk,
As well as through the snow.

A smattering of romance
A little spiced with gossip,
And—really quite a bore,
I ran through twenty topics
In many a faint approach,
But the nearest and the dearest,
I didn't dare to broach!

Though oft I stopped and stammered,
She waited still as death,
But I hadn't spunk to say it
And only gasped for breath,
We reached the gate and parted,
The thing was still unsaid,
I wished myself the bull dog
She patted on the head.

A moment by the threshold,
And then she turned to go,
To 'wait a little longer,'
Or—nab some other beau,
She sought her anxious mother,
And I my bric-a-brac den,
To struggle with the nightmare
In dreams of her again.

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Yearly advertisers will be charged Twelve dollars and fifty cents with the privilage of one copy; a space not exceeding two squares, and column, Twenty dollars.

—o—

DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE SALVE.

SUPERIOR TO ANY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DISEASED EYES,

For Inflammation of that delicate Organ, whether acute or Chronic—for Egyptian Ophthalmia—Atony of the Optic Nerve—Granulations of the Lids—Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands and weakness of Vision from any cause.

Dr. J. PETTIT, a member of the MEDICAL SOCIETY of Onondago Co., N. York, and for forty years a successful practitioner of medicine, has by actual experiment, and a series of practice in a variety of diseases of the age, discovered a scientific apportionment of ingredients, combining *soothing, healing, and strengthening properties*, that have resulted in effecting many ASTONISHING CURES, and have secured to the AMERICAN EYE SALVE, A DESERVED RENOWN, *unequalled in the history of any similar preparation.*

The AMERICAN EYE SALVE is recommended with perfect confidence to all who are troubled with *weaker sore eyes*, whether caused by acute or chronic inflamation,—of *scrofula orgin—weakness or defect vision—diseased state of the optic nerves—or too severe ads long continued use of the eye.*

Please read the following statements:

A daughter of Mr. John Britton, No. 28 Commerce street, Newark, N. J., whose eyes had been exceedingly sore for *eighteen months*, was cured by the use of *one box* of AM. EYE SALVE.

Hiram Gove, of South Adams, Mass., says "*I gave a box to a boy who had been afflicted with sore eyes for* THREE YEARS *and it cured him.*" The balance of the dozen are all gone, and several have spoken to me for some. Can you send me a quantity by Express?

S. S. Buffum, of Uniontown, Ill., last fall purchased a dozen, and writes—*It has long been sold, and every one effected a cure.*

John Miller, of Millersburg, Ky., writes—"My father has suffered greatly for *forty years with Chronic Inflammation of the Eyes, and has been entirely cured by using* AM. EYE SALVE."

"Seeing what a cure it effected on him, I was induced to apply it to a SCROFULOUS SORE ON MY NOSE, which was much inflamed and ulcerated, having discharged matter for six years. To my surprise and astonishment, *by the use of one box, the ulcer was healed, and the devil is filling out.*"

"A cousin, about eight years old being afflicted *from infancy with sore eyes*, had used every other remedy for the AM. EYE SALVE, which has cured his eyes and *also a running sore on his face.*"

PROSPECTUS FOR "THE GLOBE."

THE CONGRESSIONAL NEWSPAPER.

THE APPROACH OF CONGRESS calls for the renewal of my proposals and preparations to spread its debates before the public. The success which has hitherto attended this undertaking it is hoped will continue, and enable me to perpetuate the full history of the proceedings and discussions of the body on which the destiny of the Republic depends.

The adoption of Congress has given the GLOBE an official character as the reporter of all that is said and done in the body. This sanction has been voted at every successive session for many years, and by members of all parties. The press, too, of all parties, has borne testimony to the fidelity with which the duty thus confided has been performed.

The great celerity with which the letter writers for the distant press circulate through the telegraph their hurried accounts and views of the debates of Congress, renders more important than ever the full and exact official reports of the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE. The hasty, and in many instances ex parte, relations by telegraph of what occurs in Congress supersede, for the most part, the exact reports taken down by reporters, and which formerly, in a shape more or less abbreviated, went the rounds of the press. Now the telegraph accounts, with all their imperfections and variety of colorings, take the run of the country, and no press but the official of Congress ever publishes the full debate with the proceedings of both Houses unmutilated. Indeed, no newspaper can give them, and have room for advertisements and the miscellaneous matter essential to their existence. While, therefore, the telegraph administers to the eager appetite of the public for Congress news, and thus to the necessities of the political press, by furnishing a rapidly-written epitome suited to the taste of its patrons, perfect information of what passes in Congress is greatly diminished. The circulation of the official reports has been, to some extent, cut off by the crude and diversified accounts which, flying along the electric wires, satisfies curiosity, and it is almost in vain that truth puts on his boots to follow. Still there are a great many men of leisure and thought who like to see what is actually said and done in Congress, and to judge for themselves, rather than to receive impressions altogether from galvanic batteries. There are others, too, who, for the sake of the future, willingly patronize a work which preserves a full record of the doings of the great moving and controlling power of the Republic.

The undersigned has made preparations commensurate with the increased importance of the duty he has undertaken as the only reporter and publisher of the complete debates and proceedings of both Houses of Congress. The coming session will probably be extended nine months, and the reports will not be comprised in less than 3,500 royal quarto pages of brevier and nonpareil type, making 4 volumes of near 900 pages each. The reports for the last long session made 3,896 royal quarto pages, and were bound in 4 volumes, averaging 974 royal quarto pages each.

I will publish in the APPENDIX for the next session all laws that may be passed during the session, which has not been done heretofore. Although this will increase in no small degree the expense of the publication, the subscription price will be the same that it has been for several years past.

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TERMS.

For one copy of the DAILY GLOBE during the session - - - - - - - - $5 00
For one copy of the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE during the session - - - - - - - 3 00
For one copy of the APPENDIX during the session 3 00

The money may be remitted by mail at my risk. Bank notes current where a subscriber resides will be received at par. Subscriptions should reach here by the 13th December, at furthest, to insure all the numbers.

The prices for these papers are so low that I cannot afford to credit them out; therefore no person need order them unless the money accompanies the order.

JOHN C. RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 17, 1851.

DR. M. B. MELIN,

Office and residence on the Island, F str ee between 9 and 10th, South.

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J. F. CALLAN'S

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Containing Diagrams of various Railroads in the United States now in operation, with their extension from time to time, as they occur, to which new roads will be added as soon as put in working order, hours of arrival and departure of the various trains, together with their connecting links of stages, steamboats, rates of fare, freight and tonnage, refreshment stations, &c. &c

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The proprietors of the Post think it unnecessary to dwell upon the distinguishing features of their well known weekly, whose brilliant success during an existence of thirty years is a sure guarantee for the future. We have the pleasure of announcing our more intimate connection with that distinguished authoress,

Mrs: E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH

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By Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, author of 'Linda,' 'Rena,' etc,

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Companion to 'Prairie Flower,' By merson Bennett, Author of 'Prairie lower,' 'The Bendits of the Osage,' c

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By T. S, Arthur, Author of 'The Iron Hand,' 'Temperance Tales,' etc, And last, but not least,

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As this paper is designed for general circulation throughout the union, care will be taken tob fill its columns with matter, that will be useful and interesting.

The Literary department will be under the superintendence of Mrs. N. P. Lasselle, who will spare no pains to make it worthy of the patronage of the public.

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They will aim to render the journal an instructive and useful Family Newspaper, and to secure for its columns, as the public favor shall enable them, contributions, literary and scientific, of decided merit.

The Christian Statesman will be of the size of the Home Journal or National Era, and exceed in size the Intelligencer or the Union of this city; and, with but few advertisements, will be nearly filled with matter designed to be of interest to its readers.

It will be printed with new type, on fine white paper, and in mechanical execution be equal to the best newspapers in the country.

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Single copy for six months	1 00
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D. R. GOODLOE.

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Surrender at Yorktown,	24 by 34 inches.
Apotheosis of Washington.	20 " 26 "
Nagle's Henry Clay.	17 " 22 "
M'Donough's Victory,	20 " 26 "
United S. & Macedonian,	20 " 26 "

☞ The person subscribing or furnishing the club may select to suit himself.

☞ The Premiums will be subject to order —or, if we are desired to mail them, the postage must be furnished in advance, viz.; 25 cents under 500 miles, and 50 cents if over that distance.

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Persons in want of a classically arranged picture, are politely requested to visit this gallery. N. B. Cloudy weather the best time to make Daguerreotypes of grown persons.

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Most extraordinary Medicine in the world

This Extract is put in quart bottles. It is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cured diseases, without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sasaparilla over all other remedies is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body.

IT HAS PERFORMED MORE THAN 15,000 CURES THIS YEAR

1,000 cures of Rheumatism.
1,000 cures of Dyspepsia.
2,500 cures of general debility and want of Nervous energy.
30,000 Female Complaints, and over 7,000 cures of Diseases of the blood viz:.

Ulcers, scrofula erysipelas salt rheum pimples on the face &c, together with numerous cases of consumption liver complaints spine affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States informing us of extraordinary cures. R Van, Buskirk Esq, one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the city of N. York which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

Opinions of Physicians.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we the undersigned physicians of the city of Albany have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations Sarsaparilla in the Market

P H Pulling M D. R B Briggs M D; P E Elmendorf M D,

Albany, April 1 1845.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island,

Greenport July 19, 1846.

Dr. Townsendi—Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I have recently witnessed, in a P. R cases the most beneficial results from your extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases and never without benefit. In the removal of diseases arrising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice &c, it far exceeds anything of the kind ever offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen &c,

Respectfully yours,
C. S Preston M D.

United States Officer.

Capt. G W McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the U. S. Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway Jan. 28 1847.

A year since I was taken with the influenza and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

After taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

G. W. McLean.

Scrofula Cured.

This certificate conclusively proves that the Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obsinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

New York, March 1, 1847.

PROSPECTUS FOR "THE GLOBE."

THE CONGRESSIONAL NEWSPAPER.

THE APPROACH OF CONGRESS calls for the renewal of my proposals and preparations to spread its debates before the public. The success which has hitherto attended this undertaking it is hoped will continue, and enable me to perpetuate the full history of the proceedings and discussions of the body on which the destiny of the Republic depends.

The adoption of Congress has given the GLOBE an official character as the reporter of all that is said and done in the body. This sanction has been voted at every successive session for many years, and by members of all parties. The press, too, of all parties, has borne testimony to the fidelity with which the duty thus confided has been performed.

The great celerity with which the letter writers for the distant press circulate through the telegraph their hurried accounts and views of the debates of Congress, renders more important than ever the full and exact official reports of the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE. The hasty, and in many instances ex parte, relations by telegraph of what occurs in Congress supersede, for the most part, the exact reports taken down by reporters, and which formerly, in a shape more or less abbreviated, went the rounds of the press. Now the telegraph accounts, with all their imperfections and variety of colorings, take the run of the country, and no press but the official of Congress ever publishes the full debate with the proceedings of both Houses unmutilated. Indeed, no newspaper can give them, and have room for advertisements and the miscellaneous matter essential to their existence. While therefore, the telegraph administers to the eager appetite of the public for Congress news, and meets the necessities of the political press, by furnishing a rapidly-written epitome suited to the taste of its patrons, perfect information of what passes in Congress is greatly diminished. The circulation of the official reports has been, to some extent, cut off by the crude and diversified accounts which, flying along the electric wires, satisfies curiosity, and it is almost in vain that truth puts on his boots to follow. Still there are a great many men of leisure and thought who like to see what is actually said and done in Congress, and to judge for themselves, rather than to receive impressions altogether from galvanic batteries. There are others, too, who, for the sake of the future, willingly patronize a work which preserves a full record of the doings of the great moving and controlling power of the Republic.

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The great beauty and superiority of this Sasaparilla over all other remedies is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body.

IT HAS PERFORMED MORE THAN 15,000 CURES THIS YEAR

1,000 cures of Rheumatism.
1,000 cures of Dyspepsia.
2,500 cures of general debility and want of Nervous energy.

50,000 Female Complaints, and over 7,000 cures of Diseases of the blood viz:.

Ulcers, scrofula erysipelas salt rheum pimples on the face &c, together with numerous cases of consumption liver complaints spine affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States informing us of extraordinary cures. R Van, Buskirk Esq, one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the city of New York which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

Opinions of Physicians.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we the undersigned physicians of the city of Albany have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of Sarsaparilla in the Market

P H Pulling M D, R B Briggs M D, P E Elmendorf M D,

Albany, April 1 1845.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island.

Greenport July 19, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir—it is with satisfaction that I have recently witnessed, in sP R cases the most beneficial results from your extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases and never without benefit In the removal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice &c, it far exceeds anything of the kind ever offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen &c,

Respectfully yours,
C. S Preston M D.

United States Officer.

Capt. G W McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the U. S. Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway Jan, 25 1847.

A year since I was taken with the influenza and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

After taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

G. W. McLEAN.

Scrofula Cured.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

New York, March 1, 1847.

CARVALHO'S GALLERY

Over the ODEON, Corner of 4½ Street and penn. avenue, and Carvalho's GALLERY of Fine arts, no. 205 Baltimore street, Baltimore,

Ladies, or gentlemen, having Pictures taken at this Establishment are not required to pay for them unless they are perfectly satisfactory.

The greatest care taken in producing correct Likenesses of Children, which by a new process, can be accomplished in two seconds of time. A private dressing Room has been provided for Ladies.

Persons in want of a classically arranged picture, are politely requested to visit this gallery. N. B. Cloudy weather the best time to make Daguerreotypes of grown persons.

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